97-84191-20

U.S. Public Health Service

Sailor beware

Washington

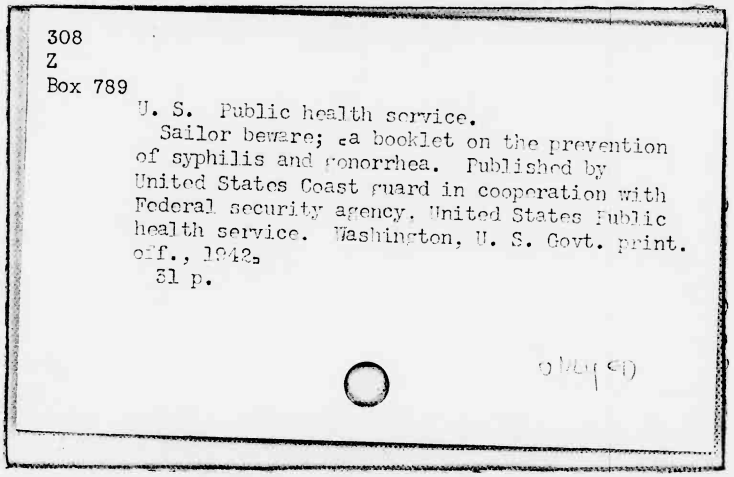
[1942]

97-84191-20
MASTER NEGATIVE #

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES
PRESERVATION DIVISION

BIBLIOGRAPHIC MICROFORM TARGET

ORIGINAL MATERIAL AS FILMED - EXISTING BIBLIOGRAPHIC RECORD


308
Z
Box 789
U. S. Public health service.
Sailor beware; a booklet on the prevention of syphilis and gonorrhea. Published by United States Coast guard in cooperation with Federal security agency. United States Public health service. Washington, U. S. Govt. print. off., 1942.
31 p.

RESTRICTIONS ON USE: *Reproductions may not be made without permission from Columbia University Libraries.*

TECHNICAL MICROFORM DATA

FILM SIZE: 35mm REDUCTION RATIO: 9:1 IMAGE PLACEMENT: IA (IIA) IB IIB

DATE FILMED: 9-16-97 INITIALS: JP

TRACKING # : 27834

FILMED BY PRESERVATION RESOURCES, BETHLEHEM, PA.

708

sailor

308
Z
Box 789

beware

a booklet on the

prevention of syphilis and gonorrhea

PUBLISHED BY
UNITED STATES COAST GUARD
IN COOPERATION WITH
FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16— 9015-1

Price . . . . 5 cents

5/4/44 V.C.
4/12/51 Htw

"It doesn't pay to take a chance with syphilis and gonorrhea!" You've heard men say that. And every man knows it's true—if he stops to think. Trouble is men are apt to do their thinking when it's too late—*after* they have exposed themselves to venereal disease.

Now is the time to do some straight thinking. Now is the time to learn how to take care of yourself—to know what to do about venereal disease. It is hard to think straight *after* you get into a situation where you may be exposed. It is hard to protect yourself if you are not prepared in advance.

You know that syphilis (siff) and gonorrhea (clap) are almost always caught during the sex act with an infected person. But can you tell who is infected? You cannot.

Many infected people don't look sick.

Lots of men and women think they can tell an infected person just by looking. They are wrong. Only a doctor, using careful laboratory tests, can tell whether or not a person is infected. Prostitutes can become infected—and infect you—half an hour after a doctor has given them a clean bill of health.

You've got to know the answers about syphilis and gonorrhea. Here they are.

Syphilis is caused by a germ called the spirochete. Syphilis can cripple, cause blindness, drive a man insane, or finally kill him. The first sign is usually a sore on the penis. It appears 2 or 3 weeks after infection. Even without treatment, the sore may disappear and the victim imagines he is O. K. But the disease is still there. Several years after, syphilis may strike in earnest. Bones, eyes, nerves, brain, and heart may be

damaged beyond repair. This is the price syphilis charges for neglect.

Gonorrhea, too, is a serious disease. It can cripple by causing rheumatism or arthritis. Gonorrhea is caused by a germ called the gonococcus. Like the syphilis germ the gonococcus is usually passed from one person to another during sexual intercourse. Gonorrhea attacks the inside of the penis and other parts of the reproductive system. Three to five days after infection a man feels a sharp, burning pain when he tries to urinate. Later, pus oozes from his penis. If the disease is not treated, it may be spread to the tubes which carry the sperm cells. This can prevent a man from ever becoming a father.

The surest way to avoid syphilis and gonorrhea is not to have sex contacts outside of marriage.

Many infections can be prevented by certain measures, *before* and after sexual exposure. The medical name of these measures is PROPHYLAXIS (proh-fi-LAX-iss). Prophylaxis means guarding yourself against disease.

Prophylaxis consists of using a condom during the sex act and chemicals after the act. The condom protects both the man and the woman. Chemicals protect only the man. The condom acts as a shield which keeps the germs from being passed from one person to another. It is safer, therefore, to rely on the condom first and use chemicals as an added precaution.

Don't take chances.

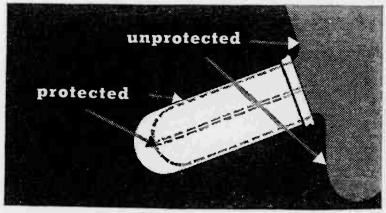
Always guard yourself.

Use prophylaxis.

The Condom Protects Both Man and Woman

No method has yet been invented which will prevent syphilis or gonorrhea every time there is an exposure. At present the condom is the safest means there is for preventing syphilis and gonorrhea through sexual contact.

The condom is known to some people as a "safe," a "rubber," or a "sheath." It is a thin, elastic covering which fits closely over the penis and is used during intercourse. Usually it is made of rubber.



Next to avoiding sex contacts altogether, the condom offers the greatest protection to both men and women.

The condom keeps the surface area of the penis and the vagina from coming in direct contact during the sex act. Then, the syphilis and gonorrhea germs cannot pass from the infected parts of one person to the healthy partner.

If the condom is to work right, it must be well made. A poorly made condom may break and then its user may be exposed to infection. The Government inspects condoms to see that they are of a high quality. Today, condoms bought from reliable sources are very effective in preventing venereal disease.

Many people, however, buy condoms from "bootleg" sources—in bars, poolrooms, shoeshine stands. You cannot always trust these articles. Anyone who

wants a condom should go to a reliable druggist and ask him for the best grade.

Do not buy what is known as a "short" condom—one which covers only the head of the penis. If this type is used, the retracted foreskin and the entire body of the penis are left in contact with mucous areas which may be infected. The only kind which can protect against syphilis or gonorrhea is at least 7 inches long —long enough to cover the entire length of the penis.

A few years ago, users of condoms were told to inspect and test each one before use. Experts of the United States Food and Drug Administration say it is not possible for an individual to test condoms satisfactorily. The strain put on a condom by tests is greater than that placed on it by actual use during sexual intercourse. The user can protect himself only by buying the best grade.

HOW TO USE THE CONDOM

1. Do not handle the condom any more than is necessary.

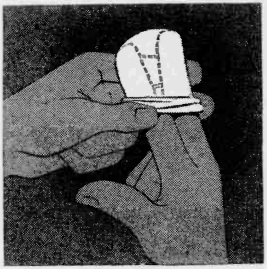
It is delicate and thin. A fingernail might tear it, and then the germs will be able to go right through it.

The condom should not be carried loose in the pocket, or crammed into a wallet. It should be kept in its original container until used.

2. The condom should be put on carefully.

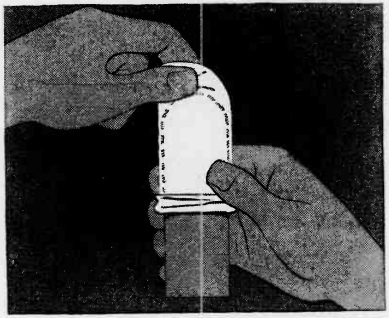
Apply the condom where you can see what you are doing. Don't fumble in a dark room.

Ready-rolled condoms are easy to put on. If unrolled condoms are purchased, they must be rolled by hand before use. Insert two fingers into the open end of the



condom and spread apart slightly. Then roll the condom carefully and slowly with the other hand.

The condom should be rolled down the penis with one hand, holding onto the tip with the fingers of the other hand. Unless the tip is held or twisted, air may be imprisoned in the end of the condom. Air must be excluded to lessen the chance of breaking during intercourse.



3. No contact between the penis and the vagina should be made before the condom is put on.

4. If the condom breaks during intercourse, wash immediately with soap and water, and apply chemicals. **(See page 17.)**

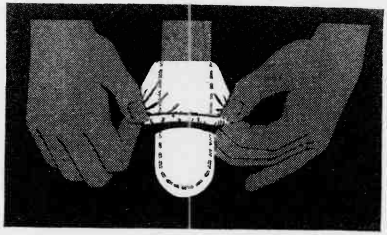
Any tear or break will bring healthy parts into contact with the germs. People have been known to acquire syphilis and gonorrhea because of a broken condom.

If the condom breaks while it is being put on, discard it immediately and use a new one.

5. The penis should be withdrawn as soon as the male fluid has been discharged.

If sexual movements are continued after the discharge of male fluid, and the man happens to be infected, the woman may become infected. Sexual movements will force the fluid out of the condom and the genital areas of the woman will be exposed to infection.

If the penis is left in the vagina until it becomes soft, the condom may slip off. Immediately after the climax, the man should reach for the rubber ring at the



end of the condom, hold it firmly to the base of the penis, and then withdraw.

6. Remove the condom carefully.

The outside of the condom may have infected material on it. Therefore, it should be removed with the tips of the fingers, in one swift motion, turning it inside out as it comes off. It should be discarded at once.

7. Urinate immediately after removing the condom.

8. Wash at once with soap and water.

Wash the penis thoroughly. Uncircumcised men should turn back the foreskin and wash underneath it. Remember, the condom covers only a small area. Infections often occur on unprotected parts. Be sure to wash the scrotum (the sac which contains the testicles), the hairy parts, and the insides of the thighs.

The hands and face should be thoroughly washed. It is just as easy to get syphilis from contact with germs on other parts of the body as it is in the sex act.

If it is possible, take a complete soap bath immediately after intercourse. The sooner the beher.

MERCURIC IODIDE SOAP

Another method of preventing the spread of venereal diseases is the use of 1 percent mercuric iodide soap. The directions for its use are as follows:

1. **Use as soon as possible after intercourse, following instructions carefully.**
2. Urinate, then wash all parts thoroughly with soap and water developing a **heavy** lather.
3. The lather developed should be thoroughly rubbed into parts for **2 minutes.**
4. Open the meatus of the urethra (canal) and allow the soapy lather to enter.
5. Allow the lather to remain on all parts for **3 minutes** before washing it off.

OBTAIN MERCURIC IODIDE SOAP FROM THE SICK BAY OR MEDICAL LOCKER. Can also be purchased at drug stores for 10 cts. pocket size bar.

CHEMICAL PROPHYLAXIS

The condom is used *during* the sex act—chemical prophylaxis *afterwards*. The purpose of chemical prophylaxis is to kill the germs of syphilis and gonorrhea after they have reached a healthy person's sex organs. Some doctors look on the use of chemicals as "early treatment" which is applied before the germs have had time to penetrate the tissues.

Small tubes for this purpose can be bought in drug stores and used by men. Chemical prophylaxis for women can be given only by a doctor.

The tubes for chemical prophylaxis are usually called prophylactic packets. Some packets contain only one preparation which is supposed to prevent both syphilis and gonorrhea. But no single preparation will prevent both of these

diseases. Some packets contain two tubes—one for syphilis and one for gonorrhea. Use of these chemicals *within 1 hour* after intercourse will give additional protection to that provided by the condom.

HOW TO USE CHEMICAL PROPHYLAXIS

1. Wash carefully and thoroughly with soap and water.

Wash the penis very carefully—under the foreskin, the head and body of the penis, the scrotum, the area covered with hair, and the insides of the thighs.

2. Urinate and wash again.

3. Inject into the canal of the penis a teaspoonful of a silver protein solution. Hold it there for 5 minutes by the clock.

The silver protein solutions are chemicals which kill gonorrhea germs. They may be purchased in drug stores without a prescription. Only freshly prepared mixtures are effective. Silver solutions may be injected into the canal of the penis with a standard urethral syringe. A man can use the syringe without hurting himself if he has been instructed by a doctor. In the prophylactic packets which contain two tubes, one tube contains a silver protein solution in the right amount. To kill the germs of gonorrhea, the solution must be held in the canal for *5 full minutes*.

4. Rub calomel ointment into the external parts for 5 minutes by the clock.

Calomel ointment is effective against the germ of syphilis. It should be rubbed into the genitals, the scrotum, the thighs,

and the hairy parts for *5 full minutes*. Afterwards, cover the parts with toilet paper to prevent soiling the clothing. Chemical prophylaxis is most often effective *if these steps are followed carefully*. Some venereal disease clinics have prophylactic services where the doctors can give the treatment or show you how to do it.

CAN YOU DEPEND ON PROPHYLAXIS?

Even if you use prophylaxis, you may become infected with venereal disease. There is no 100 percent guard against syphilis and gonorrhea.

If you are drinking, you are much more likely to take chances. After a few drinks, you can't think straight. You may find it difficult—even impossible—to take care of yourself properly.

Every step outlined for prophylaxis is important. If you bungle it—and you're apt to bungle when you're drunk—you may be exposed to infection because you failed to follow instructions.

Don't be cocksure about your ability to judge whether your companions are free from venereal disease. Remember! With prophylaxis or without it, every sex act (outside of marriage) should be looked on as a possible source of syphilis or gonorrhea.

If you think you have been infected, go to a Marine Hospital or a U. S. Public Health Service Relief Station. Any American seaman whose papers are in order can get free treatment at either. In foreign ports, the United States Consul can direct American seamen to free medical care.

UNITED STATES MARINE HOSPITALS

Baltimore, Md.,
Wyman Park Drive and 31st St.

Boston, Mass.,
77 Warren St.

Buffalo, N. Y.,
2183 Main St.

Chicago, Ill.,
4141 Clarendon Ave.

Cleveland, Ohio,
Fairhill Road and East 124th St.

Detroit, Mich.,
Windmill Pointe.

Ellis Island, N. Y.

Evansville, Ind.,
2700 West Illinois St.

Galveston, Tex.,
45th St. and Avenue N.

Key West, Fla.,
Front and Emma Sts.

Kirkwood, Mo.,
525 Couch Ave.

Louisville, Ky.,
Portland Ave. and 22d St.

Memphis, Tenn.,
Delaware and California Sts.

Mobile, Ala.,
St. Anthony and Bayou Sts.

New Orleans, La.,
210 State St.

New York, N. Y.,
67 Hudson St.

Norfolk, Va.,
Hampton Boulevard, Larchmont.

Pittsburgh, Pa.,
40th St. and Penn Ave.

Portland, Maine,
331 Veranda St.

San Francisco, Calif.,
14th Ave. and Park Boulevard.

Savannah, Ga.,
York and Abercorn Sts.

Seattle, Wash.,
Judkins St. and 14th Ave., S.

Staten Island, N. Y.

Vineyard Haven, Mass.

In case there is no United States Marine Hospital in your port, a list of cities where there are qualified doctors at Public Health Service Relief Stations is given here. If you are in a city or a town which has no Marine Hospital or Relief Station, consult the telephone directory under the listing "U. S. Public Health Service."

RELIEF STATIONS
With Full-Time Medical Officers

Balboa Heights, C. Z.

Charleston, S. C.,
Customhouse.

El Paso, Tex.,
139 United States Courthouse.

Honolulu, T. H.,
Federal Bldg.

Ketchikan, Alaska,
Suite 203–206 Federal Bldg.

Los Angeles, Calif.,
406 Federal Bldg.

Miami, Fla.,
365 Federal Bldg.

Philadelphia, Pa.,
225 Chestnut St.

Portland, Oreg.,
215 United States Courthouse.

San Diego, Calif.,
208 New Post Office Bldg.

San Juan, P. R.,
Arsenal Marina.

San Pedro, Calif.,
308 Federal Bldg.

Washington, D. C.,
4th and D Sts. SW.

RELIEF STATIONS

Aberdeen, Wash.,
720 Decker Bldg.

Albany, N. Y.,
399 State St.

Anacortes, Wash.,
Empire Bldg.

Apalachicola, Fla.,
96 5th Ave.

Ashland, Wis.,
522 West 2d St.

Ashtabula, Ohio,
334 Center St.

Astoria, Oreg.,
211 Post Office Bldg.

Bangor, Maine,
39 High St.

Bath, Maine,
73½ Front St.

Bay City, Mich.,
307 Davidson Bldg.

Beaufort, N. C.,
Potter Bldg.

Bellingham, Wash.,
518 Bellingham National Bank Bldg.

Biloxi, Miss.,
405 Lameuse St.

Brunswick, Ga.,
1501½ Newcastle St.

Burlington, Iowa,
320 North 3d St.

Cairo, Ill.,
808 Commercial Ave.

Calais, Maine,

Cambridge, Md.,
1 Church St.

Cape May, N. J.,
Columbia Ave. and Ocean St.

Charlotte Amalie, V. I.,
47 Norre Gade.

Cincinnati, Ohio,
1009–1010 Carew Tower, 5th and Vine Sts.

Cordova, Alaska,

Corpus Christi, Tex.,
719 Jones Bldg., 317 Peoples St.

Crisfield, Md.,
322 Main St.

Duluth, Minn.,
501–502 Medical Arts Bldg.

Edenton, N. C.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.,
Kramer Bldg.

Erie, Pa.,
217 West 8th St.

Escanaba, Mich.,
1107 Ludington St.

Eureka, Calif.,
407 First National Bank Bldg.

Fall River, Mass.,
130 Rock St.

Gallipolis, Ohio,
3d Ave. and State St.

Gary, Ind.,
673 Broadway.

Gloucester, Mass.,
Customhouse, Dale Ave.

Grand Haven, Mich.,
210½ Washington St.

Green Bay, Wis.,
610 Northern Bldg.

Gulfport, Miss.,
21 Durham Bldg.

Hancock, Mich.,
Kauth Block.

Houston, Tex.,
416–417 Medical Arts Bldg.

Indiana Harbor, Ind.,
3406 Guthrie St., East Chicago, Ind.

Jacksonville, Fla.,
403 United States Courthouse.

Juneau, Alaska,
First National Bank Bldg.

LaCrosse, Wis., 510 Koeschler Bldg.

Lewes, Del.,

Ludington, Mich., 116½ W. Ludington Ave.

Machias, Maine,

Manistee, Mich., 401 River St.

Manitowoc, Wis., 811 York St.

Marquette, Mich., 107 Harlow Block

Marshfield, Oreg., 509 Hall Bldg.

Menominee, Mich., Electric Square Bldg.

Milwaukee, Wis., 560 Federal Bldg.

Morehead City, N. C.,

Muskegon, Mich., 704 Hackley Union Bank Bldg.

Nantucket, Mass., 31 Center St.

Nashville, Tenn., 1007 Medical Arts Bldg.

Natchez, Miss., Natchez Sanatorium, 306 Franklin St.

New Bedford, Mass., 105 South 6th St.

New Bern, N. C., St. Lukes Hospital.

New Haven, Conn., 85 Whitney Ave.

New London, Conn., 205 Williams St.

Newport, Oreg., Hurlburt St.

Newport, R. I., 280 Broadway.

Newport News, Va., 118 26th St.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., 430 Ford St.

Olympia, Wash., 407 Security Bank Bldg.

Oswego, N. Y., 65 West Bridge St.

Paducah, Ky., 816 Citizens Savings Bank Bldg.

Panama City, Fla.,

Pensacola, Fla., 301 Federal Bldg.

Perth Amboy, N. J.,	Customhouse.
Petersburg, Alaska,	
Ponce, P. R.,	Customhouse.
Port Angeles, Wash.,	116 Laurel St.
Port Arthur, Tex.,	Federal Bldg.
Port Huron, Mich.,	213 Federal Bldg.
Port Townsend, Wash.,	Port Hudson
Providence, R. I.,	403 Federal Bldg.
Provincetown, Mass.,	322 Commercial St.
Reedville, Va.,	
Richmond, Va.,	2920 Park Ave.
Sandusky, Ohio,	402 Hancock St.
Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.,	Federal Bldg.
Seward, Alaska,	

Sheboygan, Wis.,	910 New York Ave.
Sitka, Alaska,	
South Bend, Wash.,	Pacific State Bank Bldg.
Southport, N. C.,	Morrison Bldg.
Superior, Wis.,	Columbia Bldg.
Tacoma, Wash.,	435 Medical Arts Bldg.
Tampa, Fla.,	Maas Bldg., 205 Zack St.
Toledo, Ohio,	406 Colton Bldg.
Unalaska, Alaska,	c/o U. S. Indian Service
Vicksburg, Miss.,	Veto and Monroe Sts.
Washington, N. C.,	107 North Market St.
White Stone, Va.,	
Wilmington, N. C.,	203 Murchison Bldg.
Wrangell, Alaska,	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 16—29015-1

END OF
TITLE